IT IS DECIDED TO GIVE THE CONTRACTORS AN OPPORTUNITY TO INDUCE ALL NON-UNION CONTRACTORS TO JOIN THEIR ASSO-

\_\_\_CIATION-OTHERS WHO MAY ... JOIN THE TAILORS.

The beginning of the second week of the strike among the East Side tailors found the men yesterday as zealous in the fight and as determined obtain the ends they are seeking as they were on the first day of the movement. The usual crowd of strikers occupied the sidewalks and roadway of Orchard-st. throughout the whole of yesterday and in variously sized groups discussed, for the most part in Hebrew and Yiddish, the latest phases and developments of the strike. The scene in Walhalla Hall in the afternoon, during the course of the usual mass-meeting, was evidence itself of the enthusiasm of the tailors. Despite the sultriness of the weather, the galleries and floor of Walhalla were packed with a great throng of sweltering men, who endeavored to obtain relief by a general doffing of coats and waistcoats.

When the announcement was made on Sunday that an iron-bound alliance had been made between the tailors and their old enemies, the contractors, it was freely predicted that with these two branches of the trade working in harmony bringing of the manufacturers to terms was matter only of a few days. It was not without some difficulty that the Association of Contractors was persuaded to come out in open sympathy with their employes. Having obtained this declaration strikers, is now proceeding to use the Contractors' ssociation as a lever wherewith to force the nonsociated contractors to agree to the demands of the strikers. Mr. Schoenfeld, to speak briefly, presented to the members of the association a new demand, by which they will either have to come to an agreement with the unattached contractors, else be ignored by the strikers. The majority of East Side contractors do not belong to the association. Against them the large contractors and their employes agree to cultivate the bitterest animosity, and it was generally felt when the memmosity, and it was generally felt when the members of the association decided to throw in their lot with the tailors they fondly expected totally to eliminate the small contractors. If such really were the anticipations of the members of the association, it must have been with some chagrin that they heard yesterday morning that unless their association, by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, embraced all classes of contractors in its membership, the tailors would treat with individual contractors to the exclusion of the association. This decision was made known after a meeting of the Executive Board of the resolutions adopted.

Secretary Henry Solomon, of the General Executive Board, said yesterday morning that all the shops in this city and Brooklyn are now closed, and things looked promising for the strikers.

At a conference of the Contractors' Association and the Brotherhood of Tailors, held yesterday afternoon at Robert's Hall, No. 20e East Broadway, Max Kornfeld, of the tailors, presided, and Abraham Weinstein, of the contractors, acted as vice-chairman. Meyer Schoenfeld said after the conference, which was secret, that the manufacturers will not be able to settle with the individual contractors' Association.

Little was done at the meetings in the afternoon. It was agreed to give the contractors an opportunity to induce all the non-union contractors to join their association and ignore, for the present, all those who wished to sign the contract as individuals. bers of the association decided to throw in their

all those who wished to sign the contract as individuals.

Everything was quiet among the strikers last evening, and, as there were no mass-meetings, the majority of the men sought their homes early.

A meeting of the Contractors' Association was held at Robert's Hall, for the resular transaction of business, which Mayor Schoenfeld addressed. He said that although a number of the representatives of the various branches of the Pants' and Jacket Makers' unions had denied that they will go on strike, he was certain that they would do so to-morrow. This will add nearly seven chousand more to the large number of strikers out at present. The jacket pressers held a meeting last night, and it was said that they would join the strikers.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

PHILADEEPHIA AND READING DEFICIT. Philadelphia, July 27 .- The statement of the Phil-

For the seven months of the current fiscal year ended June 30 the deficit is \$1,170,003. For the cor-responding period of the last fiscal year the deficit was \$1,669,212.

COAL-CARRYING ROADS SETTLE RATES. Chauncey M. Depew went to Philadelphia yesterday to attend a meeting of the officials of roads trouble of late about the adjusting of traffic and rates, and a meeting was called in the office of President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday. Mr. Depew said last evening, after his return from the Quaser City, that the trouble among the coal-carrying roads was not of a serious nature, and that everything had been settled in a most harmonious manner.

DEATH OF SARAH EAGAN.

Sarah Eagan, the caretaker at the house of James P. Kernochan, No. 84 Fifth-ave., who was injured by a fall there last Thursday, died at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning.

LOOKING FOR THE COOGAN DIAMONDS.

Detective Richards, of the Newport police, was at Police Headquarters yesterday and consulted with Captain O'Brien, of the Detective Bureau, about the robbery of the diamonds stolen from Mrs. J. J. Coogan. of No. 564 Fifth-ave., at the Mathewson House, Narragansett Pier, on Thursday last. diamonds were stolen from Mrs. Coogan's trunk. Detective Richards asked Captain O'Brien to aid him in hunting the gems. Captain O'Brien took a list of the stolen jewelry, which consists of a diamond star cluster pin with eight points, one gold hoop bracelet, set with two diamonds weighing four carats each; one gold hand bracelet with seven



## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts gentle effortspleasant efforts-rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system. which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note, when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxative or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skilful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the wellinformed everywhere Syrup of Figs stands high-est and is most largely used and gives most genstones, one solitaire diamond ring, and a diamond pendant with a string of pearls. The gold hoop bracelet alone is worth \$7,500.

SHE DROWNED HER TWO BABES. THE MOTHER PLUNGED WITH THEM INTO

THE DELAWARE RIVER, BUT

WAS RESCUED. Camden, N. J., July 27 (Special) .- Mrs. Mary Hamann, thirty years old, the wife of John Hamann, of No. 917 South Fourth-st., this city, took up her two bables, three years and fifteen months old, respectively, placed them in a ceach and started toward the Delaware River to-night On the way she stopped at Kain's drug store and bought a phial of carbolic acid. Continuing on her way, she pushed the little ones out upon the Walnut-st. wharf. She tied the feet of the little es, swallowed a part of the acid, and then taking a child in each arm leaped into the river.

Three men who were in a boat, and who had witnessed the woman's preparations, pulled frantically toward her as they saw her take the plunge.

Mrs. Hamann was rescued by the boatmen and
sent to Cooper Hospital, where she lies in a precarlous condition from the effects of the poison. When her husband learned what she had done he too, attempted to take his life, but was forcibly

restrained by policemen.

The mother's double murder and attempted suicide are said to have been due to trouble at home. The Hamanns are not well known in the neighborhood where they live, having moved into their present ghode two months ago. The bodies of the children were recovered.

DECORATED BY A MAILBOX.

WHEN THE PORTER FOUND PAINT ON HIM-SELF, HE LET OTHERS GET PAINTED ALSO.

pair of faded blue overalls wandered up Sixth-ave. yesterday, stopping every now and then at a United States mailbox, which he forthwith painted red. When he reached Forty-second-st. and Sixth-ave he found a box badly in need of paint, and spent some time in giving it a new coat of brilliant carmine. He worked in a leisurely fashion, as Gov ernment employes sometimes do, and when he had completed the task he took out a piece of paper hich had the word "Paint" printed upon it. This he tied on the box with a string, and then started about his business, never noticing that the wind had almost immediately blown the sign wrong side out, rendering it useless so far as warning people of the

danger of the fresh paint was concerned.

A few moments afterward a porter from a nearby club came running down the street with a handful of mail. At the corner he met a friend, and at once plunged into conversation with him while de positing the letters. So engrossed was he that he took no notice of the string or paint. A fair share of the red paint came off on his hand and was soon conveyed to his ear, which he scratched as he listened to his friend's d'scourse. Then he bade his friend goodby, shaking him by the hand,

"Hully gee!" exclaimed his friend. "What's the matter with your hand? You're all covered with

"Blood!" exclaimed the frightened porter. An examination followed, and the trouble was soon traced to the mailbox. Then with broad grins the two stepped to one side and waited to see who else yould suffer from the slothful painter's negligence. They had not long to wait.

"Hello, old man!" And two friends met near the

"Say, Billy, just step over here out of the way : moment. I want to tell you about that new deal of ours." And over to the bright red box they went, while "Billy" proceeded to lift his arm, resting it on the box for support. The porter and his friend giggled with delight. Then the two men with a tion, and it took "Billy" all the rest of the day have the whole of his right sleeve and shoulder

the street with his chest thrown out and his head well back. The corner was one of his favorite restselection of the seven months of the current fiscal year ended June 29, there a deficit of \$1,161,140. For the corresponding period of the last fiscal year ended June 29, there a deficit of \$1,161,140. For the corresponding period of the last fiscal year ended June 29, there a deficit of \$1,161,140. For the corresponding period of the last fiscal year the deficit was \$24,207. The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for June, 1895, shows the gross receipts to have been \$2,651. The police and the pol

THE KIDNAPPED BOY RETURNED.

Fall River, Mass., July 27.-The police received a telephone message from Tiverton to-day, saying that the Manchester boy who was kidnapped yesterday afternoon was taken back to the vicinity of his home in the night and released. It is supposes that his captors were drunk and took him away with them out of deviltry.

THE GOLD RESERVE CREEPING UP. Washington, July 27 .- The Treasury gold reserve is gradually creeping up, the official figures standing to-day at \$105,073,919. The day's withdrawals were \$124,500.

PHILADELPHIA GOLD TURNED IN

Philadelphia, July 27.-A large portion of the \$2,750,000 in gold subscribed by the banks and trust companies of this city to preserve the Government reserve was exchanged for Government notes or legal-tender certificates at the Sub-treasury this afternoon.

VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT IN INDIA.

From The London Mail.

From The London Mail.

A student of life and manners in the Punjab has been struck by the large proportion of very old men in the Indian jails. In the prison at Mooltan there were last year seventeen life prisoners, whose total ages were found to amount to more than 1,100 years, two of them being patriarchs of upward of cighty years.

This remarkable fact is attributed partly to the great improvement in the economy of the Indian jails since the exposure of their mismanagement some years ago, but more directly to the prevalent practice, when a crime has been committed, of handing over the least useful member of the family as a sort of vicarious offering to justice.

On this point the Inspector-General of Indian Prisons observed that the confinement which conviction entails is, of course, less irksome to the aged than to the young.

"Moreover." he continues, "the people know that a specially comfortable place it, the shape of good food, ample clothing, a special dictary, the lightest of work, and a society not entirely uncongenial await the old man in our jails.

"A case has been cited in which a man had been strangled. The person to whom the crime, by his own confession, was brought home was a feeble old fellow who had been paralyzed in both arms for twenty years, and could not have committed the crime. But, as his family all said he did it, and he himself said he did, and as there were plenty of 'eye-witnesses,' the old man went cheerfully to the jail, and lies there still."



JOHN MORLEY SEEKS INFORMATION IN THE COMMONS.

MESSES CURZON AND CHAMBERLAIN UNABLE TO ANSWER HIS QUESTIONS-WAITING

London, July 27.-The Venezuelan question was again brought up in the House of Commons to-day by a question from John Morley, fermerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, who asked for information regarding the papers on the subject recently laid on the table of the House. In replying to the question, George N. Cur-

zon, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said that the statement in defence of Venezuela's claim recently submitted to the American High Commission had not yet reached the Foreign Office. When it was re-

Mr. Morley then asked further questions gerrane to the subject, in reply to which Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he was unable to give the infor-mation asked for. He added that the population within the territory in dispute could only be determined, first by negotiation, and afterward by local inquiry.

FIFTY LIVES LOST ON A RAILWAY. A TRAIN RUNNING BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI THROWN FROM THE PAUS.

Bombay, July 27.-An accident resulting in the loss of fifty lives has occurred on the railway between this city and Deihi. The train was running at high speed when it was thrown from the rails and several of the coaches wrecked. Most of the killed were na-

WELCOMED IN SOUTH AMERICA. HONORS PAID TO AND PROVIDED FOR THE PARTY

OF MANUFACTURERS-THEY ARRIVE IN RIO. Rio Janiero, July 27.—The party of American manufacturers which sailed from New-York on July 1, by way of Southampton and London, to visit the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Brazil, arrived at this port to-day on board the Royal Mafi steamship Danube. The United States Legation had been advised of their coming, and the Minister, Thomas L. Thompson, of Californ a, accompanied by his family, went on heard the Danube to wel-Brazilian Government of the expected visit, and when the Danube touched at the ports of Pernamouce on July 23 and Babia on July 25 the party was received by the port authorities and the representatives of the Federal Government. The United States Consuls formed a part of the welcoming party, and joined with the local authorities in extending cordial greetings to these representatives

tending cordial greetings to these representatives of American commerce.

Minister Thompson says that the Brazilian Government has made all arrangements for the visit of this party on their return from the Argentine Republic in the latter part of August. The American colony has joined with the representatives of the United States Government, and a programme has been arranged which will enable the visitors to see everything of interest, not only in the city of Rio Janeiro, but in the surrounding country. A special train has been provided, which will convey the visitors through the rich coffee plantations down to the city of Sao Paulo, and from there down to the port of Santos, which is famed for its extensive shipments of coffee.

The Americans salled to night on the Danube for the River Plate, where they will arrive on August 2 and be received by Mr. Buchanan, the United States Minister, and the representatives of the Argentine Government.

FLAMES IN A GREAT SHIPYARD. DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$1,250,000 DONE TO THE WORKS OF HARLAND & WOLFF.

Belfast, July 27.-The great shipbuilding yards of Harland & Wolff in this city were the scene of an morning in the engine-fitting department, and as a high wind was blowing the flames spread rapidly, despite the efforts of the local firemen, who were greatly assisted in their work by the employes in the yards. The fire spread to the buildings in the shippard of Workman, Clark & Co., adjoining Herland & Wolff's. The buildings in both yards, which were mostly huge wooden structures, were destroyed. An immense quantity of valuable

destroyed. An immense quantity of valuable machinery belonging to vessels now being finished at the yards was ruined, as were also the tools and machinery belonging to the various shops. A conservative estimate of the loos is \$1,250,000.

The yards, with the marine engineering works attached, cover an area of nearly eighty acres. The firm of Harland & Wolff employed upward of \$,000 hands, and the compulsory idleness of a large number of them will cause much inconvenience and suffering among their families. The yards were on the Admiralty list as suitable for building vessels for the Royal Navy. Several of the best known transatiantic liners were built there.

BURNED AN INSURGENT HOSPITAL. SEVERAL SKIRMISHES REPORTED IN CUBA-FOUR REBELS SHOT IN MATANZAS.

Havana, July 27.-General Linares reports that his command has had an engagement with bands of rebels under Generals Calixto Garcia, Cebreco and Periquito Perez near Songo, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. The rebels, according to the re-port, were dislodged from their positions and distenant and twenty-five privates were wounded. The field and carried away with them the bodies of several others who were killed and a number of

wounded.
Major Yglesais, while in pursuit of a rebel band near Loma del Cura, in the Matanzas Province, near Loma del Cura, in the Matanzas Province, came upon an insurgent hospital, which he captured after a light lasting an hour. He destroyed the buildings and burned the cots, hammocks and other furniture which they contained, as well as the clothing of the inmates. Two insurgents were killed in the fight, and two others were made prisoners. Major Yglessis carried away with him all the medicines and drugs which he could find. The Spaniards lost one man.

Luis Muro, Miguel Alvarez Rodriguez, Jose Jimenez Robsina and Antonio Cairo were shot at Matanzas this morning for the crime of rebellion.

IN BEHALF OF AMERICAN COMMERCE CONSUL-GENERAL LEE WORKING AGAINST WEY-LER'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE EX-

PORT OF FRUIT. Havana, July 27 .- Strengous efforts are being made by General Lee on behalf of the Government against the order of General Weyler prohibiting the experi of fruit. This prohibition is causing an immense

damage to American commerce and business. The principal reason for the prohibition of the export of fruit at seaport towns is that they are virtually under the control of the rebels. The Spanish are not able to station large bodies o

troops at all these places, nor are the Cubans able openly to hold the places on account of the Spanish fleet. Almost all the Cubans shipping fruit, however, are in sympathy with the rebels and furnish money to them. This order is an indirect blow at the rebel resources in Cuba, as the prohibition of the exportation of tobacco was at their resources in the United States. PRISONERS CLOSELY GUARDED.

Havana, July 27.-The son of General Lee and

two officials from the American Consulate held an interview with the Competitor prisoners on July 24. They were not permitted to enter the prison, but the seven men of the Competitor were taken out side of a fort to a guardhouse for a conference General Lec, being slightly indisposed, was not General Lee, being signify indisposed, was not able to be there in person. The prisoners were closely guarded, a double line of pickets being stationed around the guardhouse. The prisoners had not been out of their cells for two months. All appeared to be in fairly good health. It is understood that the review of the Competitor case will be taken up in the Supreme Court at Madrid some time in August. Nothing whatever has as yet been done in the case.

Nassau, N. P., July 27.-Colonel Cespedes, of the insurgent forces in Cuba, who is wounded, and ten were five days out from Nucvitas, and are bound for New-York. They will take a steamer from this port. Colonel Cespeden is the bearer of dispatches from the Insurgent government to the Cuban Junta in New-York. other men arrived here to-day in an open boat. They

BRINGING DISPATCHES TO THE JUNTA.

REVOLUTIONISTS ARRESTED IN WARSAW. Berlin, July 27.-The Warsaw correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" telegraphs that several arrests have been made there of persons said to be connected with an impending Polish revolutionary

CONSUL M'CAUGHAN DEFENDS HIMSELF. Durango, Mexico, July 27.-John H. McCaughan, United States Consul at this place, has just prepared an extended reply to charges recently made against him by the State Department at Washington in relation to his action in the case of several Americans in juil here charged with robbery from Americans in All here charged with robbery from the works of the Iron Mountain Company, of this place, with which concern McCaughan is connected. Mr. McCaughan says that when the men wore ar-rested he turned the matter over to the Vice-Con-sul here, and abserts that he was not responsible for the delay in bringing the accused men to trial.

VENEZUELAN QUESTION UP. The prisoners have now been in jail for nearly

SHIPWRECKS ON THE GRAND BANKS. THE CREW OF THE SINKING ANNA MARIE ABANDONED BY THE PACIFIQUE-RESCUED

SEAMEN AT ST. JOHN'S.

St. John's, N. F., July 27 .- The schooner Effic arrived here last night from the Grand Banks, bringing twenty-one Frenchmen belonging to the schoone the schooner Pacifique on Thursday and sank within an hour. The Pacifique held on her course, heedless cries for help of those who left the sinking vessel. The Anna Marie's crew, however, took to their boats and were saved.

This afternoon the Lunenburg schooner Bonus brought in fifteen other Frenchmen, the crew of the schooner Elied, which foundered on the Banks yes-terday. No lives were lost.

There are seventy-seven shipwrecked Bank fisher-men at this port.

REVOLT IN MACEDONIA SPREADING.

THE PORTE ACCUSES THE GREEK GOVERNMENT

OF AIDING THE INSURGENTS

London, July 27 .- Dispatches received here say that the rising in Macedonia against Turkish authority is rapidly assuming a more than usually threatening aspect and that the disaffection is spreading in Thessaly. A number of Greeks have gone to the aid of the rebels and have been received with much enthusiasm by the Macedonians A revolutionary committee at Larissa is almost openly engaged in the work of enrolling volunteers for service in the rebel ranks.

The Porte charges that the Greek Government is countying at the attempts of the insurgents to overthrow Turkish rule in Macedonia and that non-commissioned officers and privates of the Greek Army are among those who are aiding the rebels. The Porte asserts that these Greek soldiers are joining the Macedonians in disguise.

BROKE THEIR CONTRACT WITH SPAIN. GENOESE SHIPBUILDERS REPORTED TO HAVE

SOLD TWO CRUISERS TO THIS GOVERNMENT. Madrid, July 27.-The Genoese firm of shipbuilders Ansaldo have refused to ratify the contract made by their agent with the Spanish Government for the purchase of two cruisers, and their action has caused much excitement here. It is reported that the vessels in question have been bought by the United States.

CRETAN INSURGENTS VICTORIOUS. THE HARD-PRESSED TURKISH TROOPS ASK FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

London, July 27 .- "The Daily News" to-morrow will publish a dispatch from its correspondent in Athens reporting that the fighting has been renewed near Retimo, in the island of Crete, and that the insurgents have been successful in their encounters with the Turkish troops. The latter are hard pressed, and have telegraphed to Canea for reinforcements.

THE MASSACRES AT VAN. MISS KIMBALL PUTS THE NUMBER OF KILLED AT 500 AND THE HOMELESS AT 10,000.

Constantinople, July 27.-Miss Kimball, an eye witness of the massacre which occurred at Van in June, estimates the number of killed at 500. Ten thousand persons, she says, were rendered home-less and destitute and were protected at the Ameri-can Mission. Fifteen thousand took refuge under the British flag, and remained for several days.

ENTERTAINING THE CANADIAN RIFLEMEN. London, July 27 .- The members of the team of Canadian riflemen who have been taking part in the Bis,ey tournament are spending their time now in sightseeing. Most of them will sail for home on the steamer Mongolian, which leaves Liverpool on July Major-General Herbert will give a dinner to Messrs. Starke and Bruce, of the Canadian team, to-morrow at Windsor Castle. Starke and Wilson will sail from Liverpool on the steamer Parislan on August 20, Bruce and Weller on the Numidian on August 13, and Hayhurst on the Sardnian on August 13, and Hayhurst on the Sardnian on August 14, MacDonaid sailed on the steamer Eruria, which left Liverpool for New-York on Saturday.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY CLAIMS. Washington, July 27 .- Auditor Baldwin to-day inished compiling sugar bounty claims. They ag gregate \$6,085,156 66. There was appropriated \$5,000, 000 to pay the bounty, and the money in hand will pay 82 per cent of the claims filed and allowed.

The statement made the other day that only 64 per cent would be paid was due to a mistake in confusing the per cent of bounty with the aggregate of the claims. The per cent of bounty was 64-100 of 1 cent per pound on the sugar claims allowed, which, with the protection allowed by law, makes up 82 per cent of the claims filed and allowed, which will be paid, beginning about August 1 next.

JEAN BAPTISTE NICOLAS COOMANS DEAD. Brussels, July 27.-Jean Baptiste Nicolas Coomans, the Belgian publicist died to-day. He was in the eighty-third year of his age. Coomans was a voluminous writer, among his

historical romances. He also edited several papers and took an active part in political affairs, being at various times a member of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies.

SPANISH-AMERICAN TOPICS.

At the Central American Exposition in Guatemala old cannon which was discovered in the environs of Champerico, and which bears a mark showing that the was made in Paris in 1793, and also the motto of that revolutionary period. "Liberty, Equality or Death." That cannon, it is thought, was captured on board some French naval vessel by the British, who carried it somewhere to the Central American coast. A ship has recently arrived from Bordeaux, France, with 4,505 tons of material destined to complete the buildings of the Guatemala Exhibition.

The Government of the Dominican Republic ha improved the commercial and financial condition of the country through its adhesion to the provisions of the Postal Convention in regard to the transporof the Postal Convention in regard to the transport tation and exchange of packages and of money orders. The development of the Republic continues to manifest itself in several ways. For instance, in the comparatively small town of Dajahou, which already possessed three newspapers, a fourth has just been started under the initiative of Señor Don Rafael Rodriguez, the able and enterprising head of the municipal administration.

The President of Uruguay, Dr. Juan Idiarte Bords has recently been honored with the decoration of the Grand Cross of Carlos III. The Queen Regent of Spain wanted to show in that manner her apprecia-tion of the sympathy displayed by the Uruguayan people and Government toward the mother country. The decoration was zent from Spain by special mes-senger, Senor Pon Enrique Arraga y Vidal.

Next November the first Catholic Congress ever held in Peru will open its sittings at Lima. A committee specially appointed by the clergy of the Republic has informed President Pierola to that effect, and he has readily approved the project. The Peruvian papers published about project. The Peruvian papers published about at the same time full particulars of the attack of the Indians upon the Franciscan missionaries in the Pangoa district. The pagan natives assaulted the Convent of Pangoa, but were repulsed with a loss of some thirty men, among whom were the leaders. One of the besteged monks was killed by an arrow, for the Indians had no other weapons. After their flight about 1.800 arrows were found inside the walls of the convent.

Sefior Don Alvarado arrived lately at San José de Costa Rica. He intends to establish there school after the model of schools in the United States. He has applied for an authorization to carry out his plan to the Minister of Public Instruction, who will grant it, most likely, though the school system in the Republic is almost monop-olized by members of the Catholic Church.

In Chill the Director of Prisons has published in pamphlet form the report he addressed to the Gov-ernment about the administration of his department during 1894. It is shown that in that year the prisons received 23.832 men and 2.988 women, and that in the same year 22.732 male and 2.935 female prisoners were liberated from jat. There were 1,599 foreigners among the persons impris-

Chicago, July 27.-A dispatch from Vermillion, S. D., says: "The geological surveying party which recently left Vermillion under the direction of State Geologist J. E. Todd, of South Dakota, is sending back interesting reports of its investigations in the Bad Lands near Hermosa, where it is now carrying on its work. A careful survey is being made of the dry lake-beds and valleys in that locality, the geological formation of which is so peculiar that even Professor Todd confesses him self puzzled by it. A remarkable discovery of the exploring party is on a tract near Pine Ridge, on which are numerous dunes which appear to change their location and appearance with every movetheir location and appearance with every move-ment of the wind. Probably the most peculiar formation, however, to which the investigators have yet turned their attention is that of a hill, some eighty feet high, situated near the junction of Sand Creek and the White River. The hill is in a constant state of vibration, and has frequently, according to the accounts given by the Indians and a few white settlers in the locality, trembled so violently as to overturn wagons. Subterranean rumblings accompany the movement. About half-way up the hill is a bed of voicano ashes ten feet thick. The geologists think there has been a volcano in the neighborhood, and are giving the matter the fullest investigation."

THE BEAR'S NATURAL HOSTILITY TO FOREIGN ENTERPRISES.

AMERICAN SYNDICATES, IF BACKED BY GOVERN-MENT INFLUENCE, MIGHT WIN IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS FOR THE DEVELOP-

MENT OF THE COUNTRY.

Peking, June 14.

The Chinese are beginning to observe a little prudence and care in the government of state secrets such as has never been known before. Heretofore all yamens during business hours have been full of gaping servants, who stood ground to hand their masters the ever-needed waterpipe and absorb the items of business, to be retailed for a consideration to some other official not a member of the yamen in question. The most private matters have heretofore been known to these treacherous underlings, and secreey in the sense Western diplomats know it has been an impossibility. The last week has witnessed a change, which has aroused the anger and curiosity of these worthy folk almost to the striking point. Li Hung Chang's dispatches from Moscow have been taken to the residence of Weng Tung Ho direct, and that official, with Chang Yin Huan, has deciphered the dispatches according to the Chinese code, which is entirely in numbers and is very bulky and difficult of manipulation. A yamen secretary yesterday told me with great glee that these two old ministers had done the hardest day's work of their lives in translating what he could have done for them in fifteen minutes. That the matter of their dispatches is of more than ordinary importance will be seen at once from their reversal of all the time-honored methods in re-

he immediately concluded that the Russian demand for railroad concessions had been granted and that Great Britain was to receive a slap in the face. He at once sought Chang Yin Huan and demanded point blank to know whether such concessions had or had not been granted. The Minister replied positively that they had not, but could not assure the Inspector-General that they would not be later on. After warning Mr. Chang that it would be a dangerous proceeding for China, Str Robert departed. In speaking of the subject afterward, he remarked that he greatly feared British influence was on the wane and would not be surprised if the entire customs service was soon in the hands of the Russians and French. Certain it is that Sir Robert has lately been obliged to promote and add to his staff Frenchmen, and he would do this only under pressure from the Tsung II vamen. The recent Russian loan is a good pretext for the Russian demand for more Russians and French in the customs service, as the customs revenue is pledged to pay the interest of the loan. The recent Anglo-German loan having netted

ceiving them, and the extraordinary precautions

Sir Robert Hart the Inspector-General of Cus

toms was so alarmed for British interests that

observed to prevent publicity.

about three millions more than the Chinese had expected, from premium addition, the Germans demanded and obtained the contract to build three men-of-war for China. The German residents are in good spirits over this, and think it speaks well for the future. A short time ago an English officer requested me to write a letter for him to an influential man in Tien-Tsin that he might obtain a place with Wang Wen Shao, Viceroy of Pechili, as military instructor at that point. My friend, in replying, offered to obtain an interview for him, but assured me it would be absolutely uscless, as the Viceroy was decidedly opposed to using any but German officers as instructors, drillmasters, etc. The Chinese believe that it was solely on account of the German drill which they had mastered that the Japanese were enabled to conquer their armies so easily; so they are determined to adopt the same sort of tactics themselves. They say, "Did not the Germans whip the French, and does not the German Emperor insuit the English at pleasure? Consequently German drill is the means of success, and German drill we must have."

Last evening I was assured by Weng Tung Ho's most intimate friend that the Russian concessions in Manchuria had not granted, but if the Chinese could not themselves build the proposed line from Tsitsikar to Port Arthur, they would undoubtedly have to allow Russia to do it, as their powerful Northern neighbor had decided that he would wait no longer for an outlet on the Pacific. The Chinese, by availing themselves of the offer of either the American or English syndicates represented here, could build the road; but it is certain that Russia will never consent to England gaining a foothold in Manchuria, and it is doubtful if Americans, either, will be allowed to take the contract. It is possible that Russia, having received the concession, may intrust the having received the concession, may intrust the work to American engineers in part, but it is more than likely that the French will demand as their part of the spoils that the building of the line shall fall to them. A number of the Chinese are more inclined to employ American engineers and American capital than any other from outside, but they are really under Russian described to the part of the contribute to displease from outside, but they are really under Russian dictation, and dare not do anything to displease the mighty Czar. It was a bad day for China when she accepted the intervention of Russia on her behalf with Japan. She would have been better off if she had come to terms with her doughty little conqueror alone. The Chinese themselves are beginning to realize this now.

The English syndicate represented by Wilson has failed in its negotiations for the Hankow-Peking line, and the Hsu Cantonese syndicate has shared the same fate. Lack of the necessary capital was the cause. The Chinese want to see the necessary cash not only subscribed.

sary capital was the cause. The Chinese want to see the necessary cash not only subscribed, but actually deposited before they will give a contract. If at this juncture the American Government would back an American syndicate of sufficient power to contract for the Hankow-Peking line it would surely be given to Americans. The policy of the United States in foreign affairs has often lost the country millions of dollars, and will probably do so in the present instance. There are several American syndicates represented here, but none of them have the necessary Government backing to make the Chinese Government feel secure in treating with them sented here, but none of them have the necessary Government backing to make the Chinese Government feel secure in treating with them Yesterday I acted as interpreter in an important interview between the representative of one of these syndicates and a representative of Weng Tung Ho. He asked me if the United States Government would indorse this company. What could I answer? I replied that he could obtain from the State Department the capital and standing of the company and the names of its officers. He replied that that information could be obtained from Dun or Bradstreet, but would the American Government assure his Government that this company could and would build for them without default? I told him the Government was not backing any business concerns just at present, but that Minister Denby had introduced to the Tsung II yamen's attention the concern represented, which he would not have done if the company was unable to carry out the contract sought. He was not entirely satisfied, nor was I.

China is groping about in every direction for more revenue, but obstinately refuses to open the very easiest of all fountains of wealth, which exists in her untouched mines. I believe she would willingly trust to an American syndicate the mining department under some such plan as the customs service is administered by Sir Robert Hart, if the American Government would recommend her doins so. This would require a large force of administrative and technical employes from America, would cement the friendship of the two countries, and would bring China ship of the two countries, and would bring China

CURIOUS DISCOVERIES IN THE BAD LANDS ployes from America, would cement the friend-ship of the two countries, and would bring China out of her financial straits beyond a doubt. ENRAGED ITALIANS AFTER A PADRONE. Bridgeport, Conn., July 27.-Labor Agent Louis Richards, of this city, to-day caused the arrest of Salvators Pecozza, a New-York padrone, who last week engaged eighty Italian laborers in South Brooklyn and took them to Westport to complete

the work on the Westport and Saugatuck electric road. The men were needed for a week only, but the padrone told then they were engaged for two months, and collected \$4 from each man in advance for securing him employment. The men borrowed for securing him employment. The men borrowed the money from their friends and are now destitute. If they could have found Pecozza yesterday or to-day they would probably have killed him. He was hiding in Westport. The men say he charged them exorbitant prices all the week for food and had all their money before it was earned. Half of the gang started for New-York this morning, but forty desperate men were prowling about Westport all the morning seeking revenge.

RUSSIA'S POWER IN CHINA. Conover Fireplace Mfg. Co., Manufacturers.

Formerly of 23d Street. FIREPLACES. Andirons, Gas Logs, Fenders,

Bath Rooms, Hearths, Facings, MANTELS. Marbles, Mosaics, Ceramics.

> 7 and 9 West 30th Street, Near Fifth Avenue

MR. HOWE'S FLOUR CONCERN

"AUTHORIZED CAPITAL" OF \$5,000,000. incorporation of the Charles G. Howe Exporters and Consumers' Flour Company. The news item also mentioned the fact that the company had an authorized capital stock of \$5,000,000, divided into

shares of \$100 each, and that the "principal officer were at No. 21 to 24 State-st. The information was given for publication by Charles G. Howe. Since then The Tribune has received letters ash ing for further particulars, and also a communica-tion from one of Mr. Howe's neighbors which justifled an investigation of the present standing of the Charles G. Howe Exporters and Consumers' Flour 'ompany. The name of the company is printed in display type in the new City Directory, with

the following additional matter:
"Offices No. 21 to 24 State-st., Cheesbrough Building; Rooms Nos. 428 and 420. Warehouse, No. 4 Front-st. Telephone connections. Established 180. Incorporated, 1896. Authorized capital, \$5,000,000." This gives the concern an air of solidity, and would have a tendency to feassure persons who might be sceptical as to its stability or financial firmness. A visit to the "principal offices" is necessary, however, to gain a fuller understanding of the subject. Nos. 21 to 24 State-st. is the Cheer brough Building a five-story office building in which there are upward of 190 offices. Among the occupants of the building are the Cheesbrough ufacturing Company, the Wilson Line, the Atlas Line, New-York pilot office, a number of consulates, among which are the British, Russian and Italian, and many commercial concerns.

The "principal offices" of the Howe concern are on the fourth floor-or, rather, is on the fourth floor, for it is only one office. The door has the following inscription in black letters on the glass panel.

No. 824.

Established 1975.
Incorporated 1896.
Charles G. How.
Exporters and Consumers' Flour Company.
Warehouse, No. 45 Front-st.
Authorized capital, \$5,000,000.

The room contains three desks, a safe, a strig of metal railing across the front part, and a small table, on which a number of small boxes of four were standing when a Tribune reporter called

table, on which a number of small boxes of four were standing when a Tribune reporter called there yesterday.

Mr. Howe was unable or unwilling to give any details about the company.

"How much of the stock has been subscribed for?" he was asked.

"More than one-half." he said, "and I could get \$50,600,600 as easy as \$5,000,000.

He said that he would probably be elected president of the company, but he would not give the names of any of the men who were associated with him in the enterprise. He spoke of the mills which the company would operate, but further inquiry revealed the fact that the mills have not been built yet. "We expect to build them soon." said Mr. Howe, "near Duluth and West Superior." The reporter then called at No. 45 Front-st., the place which is advertised as the "warehouse" of the company. It is a three-story business house, Over the door is a sign hearing the name, "John E. Peppard," and one of the door posts is lettered; "Potter & Cochrane." The name of the \$5,000,000 concern does not appear anywhere, and the men in the office of the store told the reporter that they had never stored any goods for Mr. Howe. Mr. Howe lives on Staten Island, and some of the popple there who know him well cannot believe that he is the head of a \$5,000,000 concern.

Last evening a note came to this office from Mr. Howe intended to correct the impression that one half of the stock of his company had been subscribed for; he wishes it understood apparental that that amount had been merely "spoken-for. Here are Mr. Howe's own words:

"In an interview with a representative of your paper this p. m., thinking he might have misunder-stood me in relation to the amount of the authorized capital stock of the Charles G. Howe Exporters and Consumers' Flour Company, already spoken for, as being aiready subscribed for, I herewith again remind him, through you, that, as stated, over one-half of the authorized capital stock is spoken, not subscribed for."

GUESTS AT THE LEADING HOTELS.

E. A. Cost, Cheinnati, Le P. Hart, Savannah, C. M. Van Heusen, Albans, H. Wallerstein, Wichita, Kam. Foster, Nashvilla, ALBEMARLE.

ALBEMARLE.

C. M. Reed, Erie, Penn.
W. B. Martin, Cleveland.
Mitss Phillips, Great Barrington.
M. B. I. Goddard, Warwick.
R. I. Goddard, Warwick.
R. I. Goddard, Warwick.
Mrs. E. Ludlow, Indian
Territory.
Mies Fontaine, Memphis.
J. B. Worrell, New-York.
E. W. Bok, Philadelphia.
BARTHOLDI.
F. Tupper, jr., Burlington,
Vt.
J. P. Kinard, Rock Hill.

Z. A. Cost, Cheinnsit.
L. P., Hart, Savannah.
C. M. Wallersien, Wichita
Kan.
Tenn.
J. M. O'Nell, Louisville,
A. Haming, Buffalo.
J. Winier, jr., Louisville,
H. E. Moore, Boston,
J. S. Gray, Syracuse,
J. H. Chase, R. cheffer,
C. L. Harper, Burlington,
Vt.
J. P., Kinard, Rock Hill.

METROPOLE. P. Kinard, Rock Hill, J. P. Kinard, Rock Hill, S. C. W. Clark, New-Haves, C. W. Clark, New-Haves, W. J. Daujaix, Birmingham, Ala, C. Napier, St. Louis, G. W. Washburn, Saugestie.

W. Neil, Waterford, W. H. Meyers, Albany,

G. W. Neil, Waterford, N. Y.
J. S. Cary, Newark,
Miss D. P. Malott, Indianagodia.
F. Williams & wife. Chicaro.
Mr. Heath. Hobolten. N. J.
A. H. Hebard. St. Louis.
G. Huibert. Brooklyn.
G. Huibert. Brooklyn.
B. W. Bowling. New-Orleans.
GRAND.
A. E. Yates, San Francisco.
D. J. Richard. Lynn, Mass.
C. D. Pearce, Brooklyn.
A. S. Riley, Kansas City.
J. Gase. New-York.
H. T. Griffin, New-York.
G. S. Hodgon & wife.
G. S. Hodgon & wife.
G. W. Hill Research.
J. W. Elliott, Pittsburg.
H. S. Judkins, Denver.
HOLLAND. ST. MLOUD.

HULLAND.

W. Shaw, Chicago.
R. Trainer, Boston.
B. Coze, Jr., & wife.
Philadelphia.
Armour, Princeton, N. J.
D. McNeal, Columbus,
hig. J. Frank, Lawrence, J. Lilley, Philadelphia, R. W. Williamson, ton. Ellaworth Watkins, A. Stockbridge, Jr., Balt N. Y. A. P. Potter, New-York.

HOFFMAN.

I. H. Wager, Washington, M. R. Cohn, Athany.
W. H. Long, Philadelphia.
S. J. Hart, New-Orleans.
S. W. Strauss, Chicago.
G. C. Strauss, Chicago.
L. Manko, Philadelphia.
A. M. Brody, Albany.
R. Weil, Spokane, Wash.
G. Lewis, St. Louis.
IMPERIAL.

VENDOME.
J. H. Coleman, Baitmora, J. F. Wisson, New-York, Colonel L. R. Greens, Boston.
WINDSOR.
Edward C. James, New-York, Joseph C. Whiting and few-York, Joseph C. Whiting and few-L. Manko, Philadelphia.
A. M. Brody, Albany,
R. Weil, Spokane, Wash.
G. Lewis, St. Louis,
IMPERIAL.
Von Hanke & wife,
Washington.

WINDSOR.

Edward C. James, New
York,
Joseph C. Whiting and famity, Chicago.
Otts P. Rogers, St. Louis,
Use P. Rogers, St. Louis,
Use P. Rogers, St. Louis,
Use P. Jackson, Jackson Hill.

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